

'HAL' CHASE LOSES INDIVORCE ACTION

Referee Recommends That a Decree Be Granted to Wife of the Baseball Player.

New York, September 29.—Alvin Undermyer, referee, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday a report recommending that the divorce action brought by Hal Chase, the baseball player, against Mrs. Nellie H. Chase, be dismissed; that Mrs. Chase receive a divorce instead; and that the custody of their three-year-old son be given to Mrs. Chase, with \$100 a month alimony.

When Chase began the divorce action several weeks ago great secrecy was observed. At one time it was said that the action had been dropped and that a reconciliation had been effected. The original action was based upon an alleged indiscretion on the part of Mrs. Chase before her marriage.

Chase presented no evidence before the referee to sustain his charge. Through his counsel, Trench & Hamilton, he informed the referee that his principal witness, a man named McGrath, had disappeared and could not be found. E. Mortimer Boyle, counsel for Mrs. Chase, agreed to present the evidence in support of Mrs. Chase's counterclaim while Chase still conducted his search for McGrath.

Mrs. Chase, the first witness called in her own behalf, testified that she was married to Chase in San Jose, Cal., January 1, 1908. She is at present living at the Washington Inn, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and formerly lived with her husband at Leonia, N. J., and at 601 West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

At a later hearing Mrs. Undermyer said that he desired to question Mr. Chase to see whether or not he had been guilty of collusion in aiding his wife to obtain a divorce. Under a rigorous cross-examination Chase denied that such was the case.

Chase told of the efforts that he had made to find McGrath, who, it was said, had left the employ of a tobacco company and is now traveling in Pennsylvania. "I wish I could find him," he said. "I am very anxious to obtain this divorce."

Chase said that he had agreed with his wife to pay her \$100 a month alimony as long as she did not marry again. If she remarries the payments are to cease.

RED SOX CAPTAIN IS FORMER GIANT

Washington, September 29.—Captain "Hines" Wagner and Arthur Fletcher are the rival shortstops in the coming year between the Red Sox and the Giants, which will start October 4 at the Polo Grounds. These men will hold down the position unless something unforeseen happens in the interim.

Few of the fans remember that Wagner, who is to lead the Red Sox as field captain, made his big league debut as a Giant back in 1901. He played a short time with New York and then went to Columbus, where he served as an outfielder. The next year he came back to the Giants, where he played short, second and third off and on for five years. He was then obtained by the Red Sox and has been with the team ever since.

Fletcher is a youngster who came to the Giants from Dallas in 1909. He is a good player of the defensive type, leaning rather on Larry Doyle, his great captain and second baseman, for much of his support. Fletcher does not possess a fancy batting average, but is considered a smooth worker and good thrower.

Wagner was practically useless to the team last season being out with a cold in his arm. He was benched much of the time, but has more than made up for it this season. Unusually active for a large man he has a deadly throwing arm and is dubbed the thinking machine of the Red Sox as many of the great plays of the infield have emanated from his glove.

Wagner is more of a pinch hitter than a steady slugger and has it on Fletcher in this respect. Both players are good men, Wagner being considered one of the best in the business. Fletcher loses many plays on account of the fact that he is less aggressive than Wagner.

Both players cover a great amount of ground and Wagner's performance are noteworthy in this respect, owing to the fact that he is a heavy-set man. In touching the runner Wagner has it on Fletcher, as Doyle gets most of the throws from the catchers.

GOLF AT TATE SPRINGS.

M. R. Wright Wins Cup Over Several Competitors.

Tate Springs, Tenn., September 29.—M. R. Wright, of Philadelphia, won a very handsome cup in a handicap tournament over the following contestants: Dr. Hays, Muskogee, Okla.; Miss Ryan, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Seldon, Virginia; Mrs. Skelding, Washington, D. C.; M. R. Wright, Philadelphia; F. Smith, Atlanta; Mrs. Chamberlain, Chattanooga; H. M. Smith, Birmingham; Miss Newcomb, Bristol; D. Saunders, Memphis; Saxton, Knoxville; Judge Gunter, Montgomery; J. P. Webster, Atlanta; D. Kirkland, Montgomery; W. Saunders, Memphis; A. O. Milliken, Atlanta; J. L. Meek, Atlanta; Stokes, Nashville; Mrs. Allen, Knoxville; C. W. Parker, Pensacola. The women figured very prominently, Mrs. Skelding being in the finale with an exceptionally low score, forcing Mr. Wright to play the eighteen holes in eighty strokes.

American Champion Wins.

Newark, N. J., September 29.—In a twelve-mile professional race at the Vauxhall Stadium to-day, in which five noted runners competed, Billy Gould, the American champion, after alternating in the lead with William Kolhmainen, of Finland, beat the latter to the tape by inches only in 1:05:15. John Johansson, of Sweden, was third, one third of a mile back. James Crowley, of this city, was fourth, and Carl Nilsson, of Sweden, last.

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Oldest Music House in Virginia and North Carolina.

OUTLINE OF NEW RULES BY CAMP

New Haven, Conn., September 29.—Walter Camp, in a letter in the Yale News, gives a brief outline of the new football rules as affecting Yale, and expressed his opinion that the quick running game, with many shifts to draw out the defense, will enable a light, experienced team to overcome a heavy team which resorts to old-fashioned football.

"The best attack," he said, "will be the one that combines shift plays, which will necessarily put the defense in motion, with regular plays. In this way not only will punting through the line be effective, but also greater effect will be given to the end run or the run outside tackle. If a team allows its opponent to realize that the attack is concentrated, and that the plays all must start from a comparatively small radius behind the line, those opponents will close up and render such a form of attack extremely onerous and exhausting."

Makes New World's Record.
Springfield, Ill., September 29.—Louis Disbrow, driving a 200-horse power Simplex car at the State Fair Grounds to-day, established new world's record over a dirt track for thirty, forty and fifty miles, covering the distances in 27:21, 36:25 and 45:32, respectively.

New Swimming Record.
San Francisco, September 29.—Walter Pomeroy, of the San Francisco Olympic Club, established a new swimming record across San Francisco Bay to-day, covering the distance of about four and one-half miles in one hour fifty-one minutes and fifty-three seconds. The former record of two hours and one minute was made by Robert Beck September 15.

NEW GRAND-STAND
FOR CHICAGO CUBS

Chicago, September 29.—The Chicago Nationals will start next season with a new steel and concrete grandstand to cost \$700,000 and with a capacity of 60,000. It was announced by President Murphy to-day. Twelve thousand will have to stand when a capacity crowd is present and arrangements to prevent those standing from interfering with the vision of those seated are novel. A subway about eighteen inches deep is to be excavated under the "bleachers" built stands and on big days, when all accommodations are acquired, the last comers will have to stand in the "dugout," as it has been christened.

STRIKERS ACCEPT OFFER
President of Chamber of Commerce to Act as Mediator.

Barcelona, Spain, September 29.—The railroad workers, who are on strike in many parts of Spain, have accepted the offer of the president of the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce to act as arbitrator. Representatives of the railroad companies have arrived here, and seem inclined to meet the men in a conciliatory way. The latter, however, demand that the government guarantee observance of the terms, if arranged.

Meanwhile, the strike leaders are urging the men to refrain from illegal acts and disorders, and have offered the Mayor engineers to bring in cattle trains to supply the market.

A dozen factories in Barcelona will be compelled to suspend work to-morrow because of lack of coal. Only thirteen trains out of a normal service of 150 left Barcelona yesterday.

It is understood that the central committee of the Railroad Workers' Union, which has its headquarters in Madrid, has decided to resign in consequence of the men voting a general strike against the committee's advice.

MAY BE TOTAL LOSS

Assistant Schooner Revenue High and Dry on Jagged Rocks.

Portland Me., September 29.—The Revenue, a two-masted schooner of thirty-eight tons and one of the oldest vessels in the United States, actively engaged in coastwise trade, is high and dry on the jagged rocks of Sturdevant's Ledge, Cape Bay, and unless the revenue cutter Androscoggin, which has gone to her rescue, is able to get her off at high tide, she will probably be a total loss. A fisherman in a gasoline launch tried to pull the schooner off the ledge, but when he came to the city he said he left Captain St. Clair, her seventy-year-old owner, pacing the dock, crying like a baby over the probable loss of "all he has in the world," as he expressed it.

The entire crew of the Revenue, besides her owner, is another aged man, an old crew. They declare they won't leave the old ship, even when they are rescued. The Revenue was built in Portland, Maine, in 1857, and is not insured.

WILL COME HOME TO FACE PARENTS

No Answering Message to Telegram Sent by Young Virginia Elopers.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, September 29.—After having fled all the way from Virginia to New York City to escape the wrath they feared from their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Watson S. Fuqua, will go back to their home State on Tuesday to receive the parental blessing of something. They have telegraphed the news of their marriage to their homes, but up to a late hour last night had received no answering message.

Miss Virginia L. Butler, daughter of a rich farmer of Brainerd, Va., and Watson S. Fuqua, a prosperous young mechanical engineer of Richmond, have known and loved each other for some time, but as he is only twenty-one years old and she eighteen, they were quite sure their parents would not let them marry for several years. Last Wednesday the girl's mother was called to a hospital, where her brother lay injured, and her father was absent superintending his big farm. She telephoned to Fuqua at Richmond and explained the situation to him.

"Now's our chance; let's run off and get married," said he.

"I'm willing," replied Miss Butler.

Accordingly Miss Butler hastily packed a dress suit case with clothing and met her lover in Richmond. They took the first train to New York. Fuqua remembered that a friend, J. E. Morgan Dodge, lived in Pearsall Place, Inwood, Long Island. Dodge was informed by telephone of the elopement and of the fact that the young couple had not yet been married, and he consented to help Cupid by providing a minister.

He hurried to New York, found the couple and took them to Hempstead, Long Island, where they got a marriage license. It was then Thursday afternoon, and Dodge escorted the lovers to the Minola Fair, where they enjoyed the sights until evening. Then he took them to the home of the Rev. Olin E. Cook, pastor of the Methodist Church, of Lawrence, Long Island, where Cook performed the marriage, with his wife and Dodge acting as witnesses.

Dodge took the newlyweds home with him, and yesterday they telegraphed home to Virginia.

"We'll go back home on Tuesday, whether we hear from our parents or not," said Mrs. Fuqua yesterday. "I hope they won't be angry at us," she added, anxiously.

In the City Directory Mr. Fuqua's address is given as 2008 Stuart Avenue and his occupation that of a chauffeur.

CANDIDATE MUST BE HIS OWN MASTER

(Continued From First Page.)

valued upon to take part in a State fight.

Those opposing Mr. Murphy were keenly interested in the announcement made in New York last night by Senator O'Gorman that the name of Justice Dowling, of the Supreme Court, would be placed in nomination by friends of Governor Wilson, who are endeavoring to look with disfavor upon the renomination of Governor Dix. The Governor's friends declared to-night, however, that they were confident as ever that he would head the ticket.

Friends of Mr. Murphy who reached here to-day declared that he was not seeking to force the renomination of Governor Dix, but felt that the Governor had given the State a good administration. These men said, however, that if the Tammany men said that the opposition to Governor Dix's renomination was general in character, he undoubtedly would withdraw his support of the Governor.

Murphy Still for Dix.
On his arrival here to-night from New York, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, made it clear that he still believed the convention should nominate Governor Dix. Mr. Murphy had developed the opposition that he had to say regarding the gubernatorial situation, remarked: "My opinion has not changed."

When shown the statement of Governor Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Murphy said: "I will not discuss it. The ridiculous will be an open one. It is ridiculous enough, no one was injured."

Mr. Murphy and United States Senator O'Gorman reached here to-night shortly before 10 o'clock.

Senator O'Gorman said the convention would be an open one, and that there would be harmony if they had to fight for it. He would not venture a prediction as to who would be elected, but he said that the convention would be a progressive, Senator O'Gorman said:

"Every true Democrat in the State believes that."

That Mr. Murphy and his friends control the majority of the delegates is conceded without exception. Out of 450 delegates, the opponents of Mr. Murphy to-night claimed only to have fifty, or possibly sixty, votes.

GIBSON TO BE EXAMINED

State Will Reveal His Case Against Alleged Murderer.

Goshen, N. Y., September 29.—The entire case of the State against B. W. Gibson, charged with the murder of Mrs. Henschik Szabo, his client, while boating on Greenwood Lake July 15, probably will be heard at Gibson's examination to-morrow. Nearly a score of witnesses have been subpoenaed by District Attorney Rogers.

The State's case is woven around the allegation by Willis DeGraw, a deputy sheriff of Orange County, that Mrs. Szabo met death by strangulation and not by drowning, as the coroner found.

The district attorney said to-night he would introduce documentary evidence to prove that Mrs. Szabo's estate aggregated approximately \$10,000, and that Gibson's executor had withdrawn \$1,100 of this sum from bank.

For weeks the district attorney has been seeking a woman who is alleged to have posed as the mother of Mrs. Szabo and signed a waiver which was appended to the will when probated. This paper was signed by Mrs. Peterson, a woman of French descent, who Mrs. Rogers said, is prepared to give testimony that Mrs. Henschik Szabo had been dead two years.



REAR ADMIRAL HUGO OSTERHAUS, U. S. N., who will be commanding officer at naval review on Hudson River. He returns from the service on January 1, next.

SICKENING TRAGEDY SEEN IN NICARAGUA

Managua Under Bombardment for Three Days, and Women and Children Slain in the Streets and in Their Homes.

Managua, September 29.—The Americans in Managua now know what a sickening tragedy a Central American revolution is. They have passed through a month of turmoil (August), witnessed a three days' battle and experienced the horrors of a bombardment. They have seen the people of the city panic-stricken, women and children killed, have borne the sufferings of hunger in a town beleaguered, and have had miraculous escapes from exploding shells and bullets. Daily they saw hundreds of recruits marching out with vivas and laughter to fight—perhaps to meet the death thousands of their fellows already had met.

The capital of Nicaragua in August was the focal point of the revolution of which General Luis Mena, the deposed Minister of War, was the head. The two military heroes of the rising of 1909-10 which overthrew Zelaya were Emiliano Chamorro and Luis Mena. Mena became Minister of War and organized the assembly which, in October, 1911, elected him president of the republic for the term beginning January 1, 1912. Then the United States stepped in, the American minister notifying Mena that his election was regarded as premature and a violation of the pact made with the representatives of the United States. General Mena was deposed later as Minister of War and General Chamorro was appointed commander-in-chief of the army. Mena eventually fled and armed the liberals. Thus began the revolution which reached its climax in the bombardment of noncombatants, a violation of all the morals even of revolutions in Central America, except in the case of Zelaya, who bombarded Managua in 1909 in the revolt that made him dictator.

It was no part of Mena's plan, however, to take Managua by assault. General Zeledon, one time Minister of War under Zelaya, was responsible for that when Mena lay helpless on a sick bed. The bombardment began on a Monday morning, although Zeledon had been warned that thousands of innocent women and children were in the city. All day the savage shelling continued, the shells exploding all over the town. By a strange fatality women and children were the victims. In one house a mother and her four daughters were wounded. A child sitting on a door-step was cut in two. A woman, with her babe at her breast, running across the street was struck by a shell and both were instantly killed. One hundred and thirty-two women and children were killed or wounded. The escape of hundreds of others was miraculous.

The second evening of the bombardment a shell hit the presidential house and exploded in a room where the President and his Cabinet were in conference with General Chamorro. Strangely enough, no one was injured. A shell exploded in the interior court of the house of an American official. Four American officials and three servants were on either side of the court, but none was hit. Through Monday and Tuesday the battle waged, culminating in a sharp attack in the afternoon, when the insurgents broke over the entrenchments. They were not supported in strength, however, and were killed with machine guns and again during the night attacks were made in force. Each time the government troops were thrust back. But Chamorro saved the day himself by leading reinforcements which drove the insurgents back. All that night the bombardment was kept up. Wednesday the people were absolutely panic-stricken. They fled from the town anywhere to get out of the opposite side of the city toward Corinto and the north, and through other avenues of escape.

Another attack by the insurgents that day would have meant success. The government's ammunition was almost gone. But the bolt was shot. Their failure to win after three days' successive assaults, with tremendous losses, had dispirited the insurgents and they retired in disorder.

And this revolutionary episode—one way of satisfying desire for office and getting a presidency, with absolutely no principle involved—cost a thousand soldiers, many women and children, and men who wanted peace more than war.

A battalion of 400 American marines under Major Butler reached Managua under Major Butler the following day. Their presence probably prevented another attack. Managua remained cut off from the world, except by one telephone wire at a little station across

the lake in the mountains, reached by boat and courier. It did not know what was happening until the railroad was opened by the Americans in September. Though not invested it was beleaguered. So, too, were Masa and Granada. The attempt to take the capital and thus capture the government having failed, the scene of war was shifted. The liberals sent arms and ammunition to the people of Leon and to check the rising there met a large force of rebels and after desperate street fighting were killed almost to a man. Their bodies piled in great heaps were burned in the streets. A force of fifty American soldiers who had gone to Managua before the siege as part of the legation guard and were returning to Corinto by train were stopped at Leon, their officers insulted and permitted to go no further. Their train was seized and they returned to Managua, seven miles, on foot. Since the augmentation of the American forces conditions have improved, and the marines are spreading out to guard not only foreign lives and property, but to prevent the insurgents, inflamed by early victories and scenting loot, from applying methods which were in vogue centuries ago.

Socialists Lose in Molders' Union.
Milwaukee, September 29.—After a prolonged discussion, the International Molders' Union of North America yesterday voted down the resolution which forbade members from being connected with the National Civic Federation.

Similar action was taken on a resolution that no member could be affiliated with the Militia of Christ for Social Service, a Roman Catholic organization of union men opposed to Socialism.

EXPULSION FROM FRANCE

Prince Leaves for New York, and May Seek American Refuge.

Paris, September 29.—For offenses against the laws of France, Prince Ludovic Pignatelli, of Aragon, has been expelled from France, and left this evening for Havre, where he will embark for New York. The expulsion decree was issued in August, 1911, but was only served last Thursday. The prince attempted suicide a few months ago in Paris, owing, it was reported, to disappointment in a love affair with an American girl.

Well-Known in New York.
New York, September 29.—Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon was conspicuous last season at the horse show and other social events, and was several times reported engaged to society girls of New York and Washington. The report of his engagement to Miss Mary L. Duke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Duke, was promptly denied by the family.

UNREST IN THE BALKANS

London, September 29.—Disquieting rumors are current respecting the Turco-Bulgarian situation. A Belgrade dispatch was received here to-day to the effect that the joint Serbo-Bulgarian note has been sent to Turkey demanding that unless satisfactory results were received war would be declared.

There was a further indication of the critical nature of affairs in the departure of the King of Greece from Copenhagen to-day. He will go direct to Athens instead, as was originally intended, of remaining another fortnight in Denmark and after that spending a fortnight in Paris.

All the Balkan countries appear to be making energetic military preparations, although in the meantime a peaceful arrangement is being sought through the channels of diplomacy. The Porte has expressed regret to Greece for the firing on the steamer Roumeli by the Turkish troops at Vathy, Island of Samos, and has promised to institute an inquiry.

According to another Belgrade dispatch, the Serbian Premier, M. Pasic, in an interview to-night, admitted that the situation was very serious. He added: "My Cabinet is sincerely desirous of peace, but this can only be obtained by granting real autonomy on the principle of historic and ethnographic divisions. We demand autonomy for old Serbia, Novibazar and the northern part of Scutari Vilayet."

ELECTION BETTING LATE IN STARTING

Brokers Confident Next Month Will Witness Placing of Large Wagers.

New York, September 29.—When the political campaign opened and particularly after the organization of the Bull Moose party, the brokers of the Broad Street curb market anticipated the liveliest betting of many years and made the preparations accordingly.

The expected activity in the betting market has not arrived, but all the machinery is set to care for speculation over the election, and brokers are confident that next month will witness the placing of many large wagers in the financial district. They are certain that there will be a Bull Moose scare before election, and that this will be the signal for an unfolding of bankrolls by men who like to back their opinions.

Open betting in the financial district has been hindered by the same law which put an end to betting on the horses and closed up the tracks. The law makes it a crime to record bets on election as emphatically as to record bets on horses. But there is more ingenuity on the Broad Street curb than was ever exercised in the betting ring on the race-track, and brokers think that they have finally found a way to handle betting business without breaking the law.

Briefly the new plan provides for an exchange of memorandum between the parties to a wager, the brokers standing surety for the payment. The memorandums are in such form as this:

"I, John Doe, promise to pay to Richard Roe \$250 in the event of Wilson's election," and "I, Richard Roe, promise to pay John Doe \$750 in the event of Wilson's defeat."

That would be the form in a three to one bet on Wilson, and the transaction would be arranged by the deposit of money with brokers, in case there were any question of the responsibility of either party, the brokers to pay over the money on presentation of the winning memorandum.

The arrangement may seem a little cumbersome, but any one desiring to get his money down may do so with a little difficulty as is experienced in buying or selling a stock. All that he needs to do is to place his order with a broker, and the broker will quickly find another to take the other end of the contract, in case the order is placed at the prevailing odds. The security of the contract is as ample as in the purchase or sale of a stock.

Betting on the floor of the Stock Exchange is strictly forbidden by the rules of the exchange, and the rule is strictly enforced, except, of course, in the case of small wagers. No broker would risk his membership by placing a large election bet on the floor, but all the Stock Exchange houses either have men on the curb who have relations with curb brokers, and money can thus be placed through Stock Exchange houses without difficulty—that is, through those Stock Exchange houses which are willing to handle bets. Most of them, the larger ones especially, will handle no election money, but all of them will refer customers to houses glad to get the business.

Apparently the Curb Market Association also frowns upon betting. Its officers posted a notice a month ago that election betting was considered detrimental to the best interests of the association, but the notice has already been more honored in the breach than in the observance and will not stand in the way of any broker who desires to handle commissions.

Election betting may also be transacted through the Lloyds, according to a form which became popular in the Taft-Bryan campaign four years ago. Previous to that time Lloyds had written insurance against almost every imaginable contingency, even to warranting a man against the chance of molesting his mother-in-law.

But the associated brokers had never written policies on American politics. Taft, who was a manufacturer who thought that plants at full capacity were more profitable than idle, was a member of the Lloyds. He wrote him a policy at a premium amounting virtually to odds of 5 to 4 against Bryan, and when this became known there was a rush to obtain those policies, which were essentially wagers.

The technical business of writing an insurance policy which is really no more than a bet, was described by a New York insurance broker who is a member of the Lloyds:

"The form of contract, insurance or wager comes under the Lloyds classification of commercial hedges. In this classification it is known in the parlance of international insurance men as a 'P. P. I.' policy—that is, a policy with proof of interest. The contract provides that the insured must state the estimated loss on his or her particular eventuality. That estimate is known as the face of the policy, and according to the strict terms of the policy the insurer may demand proof of loss in the case of the happening of a particular contingency.

"The clause to that effect, however, is entirely formal and is designed to protect the contract in accordance with the English law. As a matter of practice the contract is as inviolable as that of King George, which is written, 'Incontestable from date of issue.' An insurance broker who should refuse to pay the face value would be treated in the same way as the bookmaker who wagers at Tatterall's guineas. A 10 per cent premium is a premium of ten guineas on the hundreds sterling, and since the guinea is one shilling in excess of a pound, a quoted rate of 10 guineas per cent is a quoted rate of 15 guineas per cent is a percentage of 15 to 4. Thus on a contract of the face value of \$1,000 with a premium of 10 guineas per cent, the insured receives \$1,000 face value, but no more, so that his net return from the insurance would be \$800.

Lloyds, which has this fall netted profits against Wilson's election at 75 guineas per cent, or at odds close to 4 to 1 on Wilson. Quoted odds in Wall Street are 3 to 1 on Wilson, 3 to 1 against Taft and 2 to 1 to 1 against Roosevelt, but these quotations are almost purely nominal. Up to the present there has not been enough betting to indicate that these odds are for a fixed market. They might change very suddenly in case big money appeared.

Most Serve Without Fear.

Albany, September 29.—Governor Dix announced yesterday that the question of conscription for the United States

army was a matter of internal concern

and that the United States government

was not bound to conscript

citizens of this country

for the United States army

or navy, and that the United States

government was not bound to

consent to the conscription of

citizens of this country for the

United States army or navy.

California and Arizona Colonist Excursions

\$51.93 from Richmond, Va. Sept. 24 to Oct. 2

Only half a month this fall

Go and pick out your farm or ranch in sunny Arizona or California. Sure crops on irrigated lands.

Go on the Santa Fe. Ride in a tourist sleeper; berth rate low. Eat Fred Harvey meals. A fast run on the Fast Mail. Choice of two other good trains.

Write to C. L. Engstrom, Gen. Comptroller, 3001 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for Arizona and San Joaquin Valley land and suitable descriptions and the "Earth."

O'Ryan, commanding the State National Guard, had been settled.

He says that the military law shall serve without pay, and that, accordingly, Major-General O'Ryan, who was put upon a salary equal to that of a major-general in the regular army by Acting Governor Conway while Governor Dix was abroad, shall not receive pay.

AMOUNTS TO NOTHING

Redmond Says Ulster Movement Is of No Importance.

New York, September 29.—The Ulster demonstration against the rule at Belfast of no more dangerous than this "flashlight," exclaimed William H. Redmond, National member of Parliament, when his speech at a large mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall to-night was interrupted by the photographer's work.

"Half of Ulster is as ardently for home rule as any part of Ireland," he continued. "Half of Ulster belongs to the ancient faith, and many Protestants in recent years have been making side by side with Catholics in the battle for Irish liberty."

The speaker, who is a brother of John E. Redmond, leader of the home rule movement, was given an ovation. The meeting had been arranged by the committee of prominent citizens, including Supreme Court Justice Keogh, W. Bourke Cockran, Alton B. Parker and Herman Ridder. A letter was read from Cardinal Farley expressing his warm sympathy with the cause.

The audience stood, waved hats and cheered approval when Mr. Redmond declared that he had never been the center of such a demonstration. "The Irish home rule problem will be foremost in Britain's political arena until the freedom of Ireland is assured," he said, and predicted that before Christmas a bill would have passed the House of Commons and that if the present British government continued in power, the name of King George would be attached to an Irish home rule bill.

Sir Croydon Marks, an English member of Parliament, also was enthusiastically received. He declared that to-night's demonstration was America's answer to Ulster's "covenant."